

First thing he did was to execute a bond for fifty thousand marks, in favour of Mr. Douglas his son, which he wrote all over with his own hand, from the scroll made by Mr. Loch, his agent, who with his son, and Sir John's servant, were witnessos.

(To be continued.)

P O R T S M O U T H, Nov. 27.

Wednesday Night the 18th Instant, a Vessel belonging to, and bound to Marblehead, from Monto Christo, was cast away off Eagle-Island, in a severe Gale, and every Soul perish'd, being seven in Number. The Captain, one Conway, left her at the Vineyard to the Care of one Davis, a Pilot, to bring round. We hear the Captain brought with him by Land about 200 Johannes. The Pilot has left a Wife and seven Children. The next Day a young Man 16 Years of Age, belonging to the Vessel, whose Name was Swansey, was taken up, having drove on the Island.

The same Night, a Sloop belonging to Mr. Christopher Clark of Boston, was cast away on the Back of Gerrish's Island. The Vessel lost, but the People saved.

The same Night also, a small Schooner from Newfoundland, bound to Boston, with about 30 Passengers on board, was cast away on Hampton Beach; their Lives were all providentially saved.

B O S T O N, December 7.

We have a Report in Town, that the Nova-Scotia Packet bound from Halifax to this Port, was cast away in the late Stormy Weather, near the Isle of Shoals, the People sav'd, but the Vessel lost.

P R O V I D E N C E, December 5.

Wednesday, December 2, 1767, One o'Clock, P. M.

T H E Town met, according to Adjournment.

The Committee appointed to prepare a Form of Subscription for promoting Industry, Oeconomy, and Manufactures, made Report as followeth, viz.

T H E Subscribers having considered of the important Matters of promoting Industry, Oeconomy, and Manufactures, contained in the Vote of the Town on the 25th of November, and committed to us to reduce to Form, present the following as our Report thereon.—(Signed by the Committee, consisting of ten respectable Gentlemen.)

L UXURY and Extravagance, in the use of British and foreign Manufactures and Superfluities, have of late greatly increased, and already had such pernicious Influence on the Inhabitants of this Colony, as, if persisted in, must alone inevitably reduce the greatest Part of its Inhabitants to irretrievable Distress and Ruin; the Colony yet labouring under a heavy Debt, incurred in the late War: the Balance of Trade greatly against it; and our Commerce declining, under the late burthenous Impositions; WE the Subscribers, being sensible it is the Duty of every Well-wisher to his Country, at all Times, but more especially at this present melancholy Prospect, to endeavour at some Method to extricate the Inhabitants out of these embarrassed Circumstances, the fatal Consequences of which are so justly dreaded; and being of Opinion that Oeconomy, Industry and Application to American Manufactures, are the most obvious Measures to answer these salutary Purposes, and are absolutely necessary for the future Well-being of the Community, DO engage with, and promise each other, that we will not, from and after the first Day of January next, Import, by Land or Water, into this Colony, directly or indirectly, either for Sale, or for our own or Families use, nor purchase of any other Person, who may after said Time, introduce any of the following Articles, produced or manufactured out of N. America, viz.

Loaf Sugar; Cordage; Anchors; Coaches, Chaises, and all Sorts of Carriages, and Harness for the same; Men's and Women's Saddles, Bridles, and all Sorts of Whips; all Sorts of Men's Hats, except Felt; Men's and Women's Apparel ready made, excepting Hosiery; Men's Gloves; Women's Hats; Men's and Women's Shoes; Sole Leather; Deck Nails; Gold, Silver and Thread Lace; Gold and Silver Buttons; wrought Plate of all Sorts; Diamond, Stone and Paste Ware; Snuff; manufactured Tobacco; Mustard; Clocks and Watches; Silversmiths and Jewellers Ware; Broadcloths, that cost above Nine Shillings Sterling per Yard; Muffs, Tippets and Ermine; all Sorts of Head-Dress for Women, as Caps, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Turbans, &c. Starch; Women's and Children's Stayes, of all Sorts; Silk and Cotton Velvets; Gauze; Linseed Oil; Lawns and Cambricks, that cost above Four Shillings Sterling per Yard; Malt Liquors; Cheeses; Chairs, Tables, and all Kinds of Cabinet Ware; Horn Combs; Linens, exceeding Two Shillings Sterling per Yard; Silks of any Kinds, excepting Taffetas, Persians, Handkerchiefs and Sewing Silks. And we do further engage to each other, that we will disown and discourage the excessive Use of all Teas, China Ware, Spices and Black Pepper, all British Superfluities, and all such other Articles of foreign Manufactures not herein enumerated, as, by due Encouragement, are or may be fabricated in North-America; and also the Use of black or Mourning Apparel, Gloves and Liquors, at Funerals.—And whereas Wool and Flax are the natural Produce

and Staple of this Colony, we will, as far as we can, encourage the raising and manufacturing those Articles, particularly intoannel and Tow Cloth (they being already made cheaper, and more durable, than English Swanskin or Oznabrigs) that thereby a sufficient Quantity to answer the Consumption may beat Market.

" And furthermore, to the End that this Union be not violated, and the good Effects that must naturally result be thereby frustrated, if any Inhabitant of this Town does not sign and conform to the Regulations herein made, but, disregarding the Interest of the Colony, still continues to import and introduce any of the aforementioned restricted Articles, such Person or Persons shall be by us disowned, in the most effectual, but decent and lawful Manner."

Which Report being considered, the Question was put, Whether the same should be accepted? VOTED unanimously in the Affirmative: And also VOTED unanimously, That the foregoing Form of a Subscription be immediately printed, at the Expence of the Town, to the Number of Fifty, and put into the Hands of the worshipful Town Council, who are hereby appointed a Committee to procure the Subscription Rolls to be filled, and to report to the Town Meeting as soon as possible; and that they send a Copy of the Form of Subscription to every Town Council in this County.

A true Extract from the Minutes,

Attest, DANIEL MARSH, Deputy Town-Clerk.

N E W P O R T, (R. Island) December 7.

A T a Town-Meeting called by Order of the Town-Council, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1767. JOB BENNET, Esq; chosen Moderator.

Voted, That the Hon. Joseph Wanton, Jun. Esq; Dep. Governor, Abraham Redwood, Esq; Henry Ward, Esq; Mr. William Ellery, George Hazard, Esq; Mr. John Collins, Job Bennet, Esq; Mr. Evan Malbone, Dr. John Tweedy, Mr. Charles Wickham, Josias Lyndon, Esq; John Tanner, Esq; Peleg Thurston, Esq; Joseph G. Wanton, Esq; and Mr. Peleg Barker, or the major Part of them, be a Committee to consider of the Proposal made to this Town, by the Town-Council, for encouraging Industry, Frugality, and our own Manufactures, and make Report to this Meeting, which stands adjourned to Friday the 4th Day of December next.

Friday December 4, 1767.

T HE Town met according to Adjournment:—The Committee presented the following Report, viz.

W HEREAS the excessive Use of foreign Superfluities is the chief Cause of the present distressed State of this Town, as it is thereby drained of its Money, which Misfortune is likely to be increased by Means of the late additional Burthens and Impositions on the Trade of the Colony, which threaten the Country with Poverty and Ruin.

It is therefore Voted, That this Town will take all prudent and legal Measures to encourage the Produce and Manufactures of this Colony, and to lessen the Use of Superfluities.

W HEREAS this Colony labours under a heavy Debt incurred in the Course of the late War; and the Inhabitants, by this Means, must for some Time be subject to very burthenous Taxes. And as our Trade hath for some Years been on the Decline, and is now particularly under great Embarrassment and heavy Impositions, our Medium very scarce, and the Balance of Trade greatly against this Country. We the Subscribers, being sensible that it is absolutely necessary, in Order to extricate us out of these embarrassed and distressed Circumstances, to promote Industry, Oeconomy and Manufactures among ourselves, and by these Means prevent the unnecessary Importation of European Commodities, the excessive Use of which threatens the Country with Poverty and Ruin, DO promise and engage to and with each other, That we will encourage the Use and Consumption of all Articles manufactured in any of the British American Colonies, and more especially in this Colony, and particularly of the Paper, manufactured in this Colony; and that we will not, from and after the 31st of January next ensuing, purchase any of the Articles, which shall be imported from abroad after that Time, except such Household Furniture as cannot be procured of our own Manufacture.

And we further agree, That, at the Funeral of any our Relations or Friends, we will not give Scarfs nor Rings to any Person; nor Gloves to any, except the Ministers attending, which Gloves shall be of the Manufacture of some of the British Colonies in America; and that we will not ourselves, nor suffer any of our Families to, make Use of any Mourning upon the Death of even the nearest Relation; nor upon such an Occasion procure any new Garments but what shall be absolutely necessary.'

Voted unanimously, That the above Report be accepted; and that the Resolutions presented by said Committee pass as a Vote of this Town.

And it is further Voted, That the Town Clerk draw a Number of Subscription Papers, and give to the following Gentlemen, (who are chosen to a Com-

mittee of them 15 of the principal Gentlemen are named.) And that they make Report at the next Town Meeting.

Voted, That the Town Council be desired to get these Resolutions printed as soon as possible, and send a Copy thereof to the Town Council of each Town in this Colony, in order that the same may be promoted in their several Towns.

It is the greatest Pleasure we can inform our Brethren in the neighbouring Colonies, that there is the fairest Prospect that the Plan for promoting Frugality, Industry, and our own Manufactures, will be attended here with very happy Effects; and that the People in general are at present actuated with a Spirit of discouraging, as much as possible, the further Importation of European Manufactures.—Many Persons are determined to use their Influence in putting a Stop to the unwholesome and pernicious Effects attending the enormous Consumption of foreign Teas, which must otherwise soon render us a poor, weak, and debilitated People.—The Hyperion or Labadore Tea is much esteemed, and by great Numbers vastly preferred to the poisonous Bohea.

We have heard of many Gentlemen in Town, of Figure and Fortune, who are determined to clothe themselves and Families, for the future, with the Manufactures of this Country; from one, in particular, we have received the following:

A Gentleman in Town, a hearty Friend to the Government, and the proposed Scheme for encouraging Frugality, Industry, and Manufactures, wants a Winter Coat; he would choose to have it manufactured in this Government, but will have no Objection if it comes from a neighbouring one, if it be good.

Last Week his Majesty's Ship the Garland, Captain St. John, sailed from this Port for England. She carried off—(what the Viper brought here about two Year since)—the memorable Stamped Paper, which was sent by the Mother Country, for the Use of her Children in this Colony; and now returned, in order to be unpacked and distributed.

N E W - L O N D O N, December 4.

Last Friday a Letter from the Select-men of the Town of Boston, was received by the Select-men of this Town, in which was inclosed the Doings of the Town of Boston, at a Meeting held on the 28th of October last, for encouraging the Use and Consumption of Articles manufactured in the Colonies, &c.—A Letter of the same Purport was also received last Week, by the Select-men of Norwich.

In Consequence of the above Application from Boston, we hear this Town is speedily to meet and deliberate on the interesting and important Matters contained in said Application.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 10.

By Capt. Guitton, in 30 Days from Penfascola, we learn, that the Place was pretty healthy when he came away; that Governor Elliot was daily expected there; and that Capt. Griffiths for New-York was to sail in about three Weeks.

Capt. Wright from Jamaica informs, that Markets were very dull there, and that he left there Capt. Alboy, in a Sloop, and Capt. —, in a new Brig from New-York.

New-York, December 14, 1767.

To the P R I N T E R,

S IR,
T HOUGH I am a Tradesman, and depend upon my daily Labour for the Support of myself and Family. Yet, I commonly read your Paper; and my Neighbours and I have been more amused and instructed by the useful Pieces in it, than with the Articles about the Poles or Corsicans: But I cannot help observing that you have lately had fewer Pieces than formerly on our distressed Situation.—Are our Circumstances altered? Is Money grown more plenty? Have our Tradesmen full Employment? Are we more Frugal? Is Grain cheaper? Are our Importations less?—not to mention the Play-House and Equipages, which it is hoped none but People of Fortune frequent, or use.—I am afraid every one of these Queries are against us; and yet of these, we seem to take no thought, tho' our Neighbours at Boston make such a Stir about them! Our News Papers say, their Select-Men were to write to our Corporation on this Head; if they have, we are surprised that it has never been communicated to the Citizens, as an Address from such a respectable People, might have animated us with a Spirit of Industry and Frugality.—About three Years ago, a Society sprung up among us, which promised much, and indeed was encouraged by all the most eminent and best Friends to their Country; and you can scarce believe how it cheer'd us, in our Distress; but alas! its youthful Vigour is over, and many have relaxed or broke thro' some of the Rules of its Institution. Yet we must acknowledge that it has done signal Service among us; by introducing not only Spinning, Weaving, and raising Flax, but encouraged many other useful Manufactories, and Growths among us. Notwithstanding their Endeavours, what a dismal Prospect is before us! a long Winter, and no Work; many unprovided with Fire-wood, or Money to buy it;

House-Rent, and Taxes high; our Neighbours daily breaking, their Furniture at Vendue in every Corner. Surely it is high Time for the middling People to abstain from every Superfluity, in Dress, Furniture, and Living: And I will venture to say, they will be as well esteemed by their Neighbours, for at present they are only envied and talked of, and if unfortunate, severely reflected on; mere Conveniences will give the most lasting Satisfaction, Show and Finery will soon or late give Pain. If by good Management we can save a little. How loudly will the Distresses of our Neighbours call for it? Some former able House-keepers starving, yet ashamed to beg; some Families starving for want of Work; some dragged to Gaol, whose Miseries are heightened by leaving a tender Wife and helpless Family to starve! The very mention of these, raises every tender Emotion in the human Breast: How must we feel, that too frequently see them?

With sincere good Wishes, for the Prosperity of my Countrymen.

I am your Friend and Reader,
A TRADESMAN.

P. S. I have just seen the Accounts of what has been done at Newport: What a glorious Example they have set us! *Rouse O, my Countrymen!*

N E W - Y O R K, December 17.

Saturday last the General Assembly of this Province now sitting, chose Abraham Lot, Esq; to be Provincial Treasurer, in the Room of Abraham Depyester, Esq; deceased; and Mr. Edmund Seaman, to be Clerk, in the Room of Mr. Lott.

On Sunday next in the Forenoon a Charity SER-MON is to be preached at St. PAUL's CHAPEL, for the Benefit of the Charity School.

On Friday last, arrived here from South-Carolina, the famous Attakullakulla, or the Little Carpenter; Ouconnostota, or the Great-Warrior; and the Raven King of Toogoloo with six other Chiefs and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation, accompanied by an Interpreter. And next Day they had an Audience of his Excellency General Gage, the Commander in Chief.

All the Field and Staff Officers at Head Quarters, and those of the Corps in this Garrison, together with several other Gentlemen, attended the General on this Occasion.

The Chiefs, after being introduc'd, deliver'd the Letters of Recommendation they brought to His Excellency from the Southward: And the Little Carpenter, and Great Warrior, alternately address'd him, and implor'd his Interposition of good Offices in directing Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to meditate a Peace between their Nation the Cherokees, and the Six Nations of Iroquois: They being deputed hither on an Embassy for that Purpose.

They met with a gracious Reception from the General, and His Excellency has been pleased to give Orders they should be properly entertain'd, and attended, while they remain here. He promised them his Protection in the Business they are employed in; and informed them he would give the necessary Orders for their proceeding in a Sloop for Albany, for which Place we hear, they are to embark this Morning.

The CHIEFS having been inform'd, that there was a Theatre in this City, express'd a Desire of seeing a Play acted. The GENERAL thought proper to gratify their Curiosity; and gave Directions that proper Places shall be reserved for them in the House on Monday Evening last.

The Expectation of seeing the Indian Chiefs, at the Play on Monday Night, occasion'd a great Concourse of People, the House was crowded, and it is said great Numbers were obliged to go away for want of Room.

The Indians regarded the Play, (which was King Richard the III,) with Seriousness and Attention, but as it cannot be supposed that they were sufficiently acquainted with the Language to understand the Plot and Design, and enter into the Spirit of the Author, their Countenances and Behaviour were rather expressive of Surprise and Curiosity, than any other Passions.—Some of them were much surprised and diverted at the Tricks of HARLEQUIN.

On Monday Night last, the Wind was very high and tempestuous, two or three Vessels at the Docks in the North-River were fill'd, and a considerable Quantity of Staves, &c. with which they were loaded, carried away and lost; several other Vessels received Damage.

We are informed that the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL BLAIR, having declined the Presidency of the College of New-Jersey, the Trustees met on Wednesday the 9th Instant, at Nassau-Hall; and unanimously re-elected the Revd. and learned Dr. JOHN WITHERSPOON, an eminent Divine of the Church of Scotland to that Office; on satisfactory Intelligence being received, that the Obstructions which stood in the Way of the Doctor's Acceptance, of the Chair when offer'd him last Year, were now removed,—and that in Case it was still vacant, he should be re-elected, he would accept it.

By Capt. Haley from North-Carolina, we have

the following Account of the Damage done at O'ercock, besides what was mentioned in this Journal of the 12th of November last:—The Brig Dolly, Peter Maddocks Commander, bound for Barbados, was drove ashore; she cut her Masts away, and was full of Water for 18 Hours, but was at last got off. The Sloop Carolina, Nathaniel Blin, Commander, was drove ashore on a Shoal, but was got off again. A Sloop outward bound, loaded from the North Country, drove ashore, but was got off again, after taking her Cargo out, without any Damage. Another Sloop, loaded with Lumber, Capt. Fuller Commander, is ashore within the Swash, and full of Water; there is but little Hopes of saving her Hull, but they are getting out her Cargo as fast as possible: The Schooner Newbern, Captain William Pinder, is ashore at Broad-Creek, and it is thought she will never be got off, but will save her Rigging, &c. and the Schooner Elizabeth, Capt. Patrick Hynes, is ashore at South-River, but is expected to be got off.

Capt. West arrived at Philadelphia, in 29 Days from Jamaica, says, that Lieut. Stoney, in the Coventry's Tender, was to sail for New-York, the next Day after him, and Captain Albay, in the Sloop Charlotte, in 4 or 5 Days after.

By the Ship Elizabeth, Capt. M^r. McKenzie, arrived also at Philadelphia, in 8 Weeks from Liverpool, we learn, that the Duke of York, died in Italy, of a Fever, and a general Mourning was ordered in consequence thereof.

Capt. Schermerhorn, arrived last Friday from South-Carolina, in 8 Days, spoke with Capt. Dobbs, of the Sloop Quebec, from Coracoa, to Charlestown, just as he was coming over the Bar, who informed him, that Capt. Vardel, in a Sloop, and Capt. Jabez Johnston, in a Schooner, were arrived at Coracoa.

His Majesty's Ship Cygnet, Captain Durrell, met with so much Damage in the Gale of Wind of the 16th and 17th October last, which obliged her to return to Charlestown.—And on a Survey it is thought the can't be repaired.

ROBERT WOOFFENDALE, Surgeon Dentist, begs Leave to acquaint the Public, that he is return'd from Philadelphia, and performs all Operations upon the Teeth, as usual.

N. B. Mr. Wooffendale intends residing at Jamaica during his Stay in America, but will attend at New-York every Thursday; such Gentlemen and Lady's who require his Attendance, are desired to leave a Line with Mr. Moore, next to Mr. Rappalje's, at the Fly-Market.

See The Veres on Trade, the Piece on the Play-House, and Advertisements which came too late for this Week's Paper, will have due Notice in our next.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.
T. Martin, from Coracoa. T. Randall; and C. Beaulieu, Hispaniola. W. Lightbourn, St. Croix. P. Burner, Honduras. R. Hockey, Newfoundland. J. Schermerhorn, South-Carolina. W. Tarbrough, North-Carolina. T. Coleman, Virginia.

Outwards.—J. Palmer, for St. Croix. W. Hamilton, Liverpool. W. Fullerton, Madeira. G. Turner, North-Carolina.

Cleared—J. Henderson, to London. E. Hopper, Honduras.

S. Snell, Mobile. W. Newton, Coracoa. J. H. Webley, New Orleans. J. Johnson; S. Jacobs; and J. De St. Croix, Rhode-Island. J. Lawrence, Bristol. P. Galatia, South-Carolina.

Is now in the PRESS,

At the Printing-Office, opposite the Exchange, and will be publish'd next Week, Price, bound in Marble Paper, 4s. New-York Currency; in Leather, 5s. if letter'd and gilt, 5s. 6d.

A Performance, entitled, A COM-PANION FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF NORTH-AMERICA; particularly recommended to those within the three Provinces of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania.—Divided into Chapters, adapted to every intelligent Capacity, and calculated for the Promotion and Furtherance of Christian Decorum among Families; principally designed to excite a laudable and Christian Emulation among young People, to pursue the Paths which lead to real Religion: By attempting to discover the BEAUTIES OF A VIRTUOUS LIFE, and remove all Objections young Persons can have to being early religious.

By AHIMAAZ HARKER, CANDIDATE FOR THE MINISTRY.

This Book is printed on a good Paper and Letter, and contains Three Hundred Pages. In which are considered all the most essential Duties that interest young People, pointing out those Requisites that will render them honest, wise, sociable, and virtuous in Life; and happy at Death. The whole expressed in such a Style, as the Author hopes will delight the most accomplished Readers, and improve the most indifferent.

The Books will be conveyed into different Parts of the Country, as soon as the Book-binder shall make them ready; so that the Subscribers will be at no Difficulty in getting them.

THE LIQUID TRUE BLUE,

(As originally prepared and sold by Doctor Falk.) For dying Silk of all Kinds, of a most beautiful and unfading Blue, the whole Process of which may be perform'd in a few Minutes.—To be sold, at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange, and no where else in Town, at 2s. the small, and 3s. the large Bottle.

THE Badness of the Weather, having prevented the Society's Meeting last Monday: Notice is hereby given, that they will meet at Messrs. Bolton and Sigell's, Tavern, near the Exchange, on Monday next, being the 21st Instant, at Six o'Clock in the Evening.

BENJAMIN KISSAM, Secry.
Dated December 16, 1767.

To be sold at public Vendue, on

Tuesday the 5th Day of January next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon of the same Day, at the House of William Wright, Innholder, in Perth-Amboy; a Tract of Wood Land, containing about 146 Acres, belonging to the Estate of the late James Neilson, deceased, and lies in the South-Ward of said City, about a Mile and an Half from the Ferry. The Conditions will be made known at Day of Sale.

By Permission of his Excellency the Governor:

By the American COMPANY.
At the Theatre in John-Street, To-Morrow, being Friday the 18th of this Instant December, will be presented, a New COMEDY, call'd, The CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Lord OGLEBY, by Mr. HALLAM.

Mr. JOHN MELVILLE, by Mr. DOUGLASS.

LOWEWELL, by Mr. HENRY.

STERLING, by Mr. MORRIS.

CANTON, by Mr. ALLYN.

BRUSH, by Mr. WALL.

Sergeant FLOWER, by Mr. TOMLINSON.

TRAVERSE, by Mr. MALONE.

TRUEMAN, by Mr. GREVILLE.

Mrs. HEIDELBERG, by Mrs. DOUGLASS.

Mrs. FANNY, by Mrs. HALLAM.

BETTY, by Mrs. STORER.

CHAMBERMAID, by Mrs. WAINWRIGHT.

TRUSTY, by Mrs. TOMLINSON.

Mrs. STERLING, by Mrs. CHEER.

To which will be added, a FARCE, call'd, The OLD MAID.

The OLD MAID, by Mrs. HARMAN.

Captain CAPE, by Mr. DOUGLASS.

Young CLERIMONT, by Mr. WALL.

Mr. HARLOW, by Mr. ALLYN.

HEARTY, by Mr. MORRIS.

Mrs. HARLOW, by Mrs. CHEER.

To begin exactly at Six o'Clock. Vivant Rex & Regina;

No Persons can, on any Pretence whatsoever, be admitted behind the Scenes.

TICKETS, without which, no Persons can be admitted, are fold at Mr. GAINES, in Hanover-Square, and by Mr. HAYS, in the Area of the Theatre.

Places in the Boxes, are let by Mr. BROADBELL, at the Stage Door.—Ladies will please to send their Servants, to keep their Places, at Four o'Clock.

BOXES, 8s. PIT, 5s. GALLERY, 3s.

* * * To prevent Accidents by Carriages meeting, it is requested, that those coming to the House, may enter John-Street from the Broad-Way, and returning, drive from thence down John-Street, into Nassau-Street, or forwards to that known by the Name of Cart and Horse-Street, as may be most convenient.

Choice New Rice,

Just imported, and to be sold, by PHILIP LIVINGSTONE, At his Store on the New-Dock. 25

For LARNE and BELFAST, The BRIG LYDIA, THOMAS WALLACE, MASTER;

HAVING Part of her Cargo engaged; will sail with all Expedition: For Freight or Passage, apply to SAMUEL LOUDON, or the Master on board, at Crommelin's Wharf, New-York, December 13, 1767. 3—

Harpsichords and Spinets, MADE AND SOLD, BY John Frederick Heyer,

Opposite to Battoe-Street, in the Broad-Way. N. B. He Repairs Organs, Harpsichords and Spinets, and puts them in the best Order. 24

BLANCH WHITE, UPHOLSTERER and UNDERTAKER, from London, on the New-Dock, next Door but one to Alderman Livingston's;

MAKES all Kinds of Upholstry-Work, in the newest Fashion and on the most reasonable Terms; likewise all Kinds of Field Equipage, Drums, &c. Funerals furnish'd with all Things necessary and proper Attendance as in England.

Mrs. White begs Leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen, that she washes all Sorts of Gauze Laeti, Caps, on the Wires; Silk Stocking, &c. in the neatest Manner, she having a proper Frame, and a Stove for bleaching. Flounces and Trimmings for Ladies Robes, neatly pinck'd; also Shrouds and Sheets. 25

PURSUANT to an order of the hon. William Smith, and Robert R. Livingstone, esqrs, two of the judges of the supreme court of judicature for the province of New-York; upon the petition of John Welsh, of the same city, inn-holder, an insolvent debtor, and sundry of his creditors: Notice is hereby given by the said petitioners, to all the creditors of the said John Welsh, to shew cause, (if any they have) before the said judges, at the house of the said William Smith, on Saturday the 5th day of this instant December, at three of the clock in the afternoon of the same day; (being the day and place by the said judges appointed) why an assignment of the said John Welsh's estate, should not be made to Dirck Brinkerhoff, jun. of the city of New-York, merchant, assignee, appointed by the petitioners for that purpose: And the said John Welsh, be thereupon discharged, according to the directions of an act of the president, the council, and general assembly of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and for repealing the acts therein mentioned;" and also pursuant to two other acts of the said colony, the one, entitled, "An act to continue an act," entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and for repealing the acts therein mentioned, with an addition thereto;" the other, entitled, "An act more effectually to secure to the creditors the benefits included by the acts for the use of insolvent debtors."

Dated New-York, December 15, 1767.

POETS CORNER.

ON DEATH.

WHAT is in Death, that Men should fear to die ?
Or what in Life, but Care and Misery ?
The World's chief Glories are unworth our Stay ;
Their distant Beauties, when approach'd, decay ;
Like Lover's Dreams, which paint the yieling Fair,
We grasp a Shade, and fill our Arms with Air.
Mount then my Soul, extend thy Pinions wide !
For Heav'n thy Course, let Virtue be thy Guide ;
She, dares thro' Death's dark Gulph undaunted steer,
Surmounting Danger and contemning Fear.
Led on by her, tho' threatening Tempests rise,
And roaring Thunders roll along the Skies,
Tho' Earth and Hell should all their Legions join,
To stop thy Course, and baffle thy Design ;
Securely guarded, upward shalt thou soar,
Above the short arm'd Reach of their malicious Power.

Salt Petre,
TO BE SOLD, By
Thomas Doughty,
In DOCK-STREET.

TO BE LET.

THE House fronting the Great-Dock, wherein Peter Low, lately liv'd ; it is well situated for Business : On the Rear of the Lot, opposite the House of William Bayard, Esq; is a Store House with a large Oven, and conveniences for the Baking Business : Inquire of the Widow

FRANCES MOORE.

RUN-away on Friday last, from the Subscriber, an Apprentice named John Shopman, he is a likely Lad, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears his own dark Hair, tied behind, has lost the first Joint of his right Thumb, and speaks very broad Yorkshire, being lately come over.—He had on when he went away, a dark brown Coat, black Waistcoat, Buckskin breeches, and coarse worsted Stockings : He pretends to know a little of the Dying Business, and it is thought, is now in Philadelphia. Whoever will bring the said Apprentice to Stephen Brown at Thomas Ivers's, Rope-Maker in New-York, shall receive Six Dollars Reward, and all reasonable Expences paid by

STEPHEN BROWN.

To be sold cheap for ready Money, or short Credit,
At SIMSON'S in Stone-Street,
BEAVER coating, plain cloth colour'd, and napi blue and green ; 7, 8, 9, and 10 quarter rose blankets, Wor-tendors and Silexa linens, fine copper plate chintz, beautiful figures of lace work, ribbons, &c. silk and worsted breeches patterns, white and black silk mitts, Ruffia duck and colour'd drillings, low priced stone rings, rhubarb, cotton, indigo, and some choice picked beaver, beaver coat, foxes, racoons, &c. vermillion, black and white wampum, Swedes iron. Also Lisbon salt, clean and large, on board
The Snow RESOLUTION,
Charles Chevalier, Master, now lying at Cruger's-Wharf.

NOTICE is hereby given, to those indebted to the Estate of Matthew Sleight, deceased, for Book Debts, and Interest due ; that unless they discharge the same, before the first Day of February next, they may depend on being sued, without further delay.

1300 3

TO be sold, a young likely Negro Wench about 18 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox, &c., understands all Manner of House Work, and is a Cook, can be well recommended for her Honesty and Sobriety. Inquire of the Printer.

Hendrick Oudenaarde, Broker,
HAS to sell, all sorts of European and West-India Goods, at the cheapest Rates.

He likewise charters Vessels for different Ports in Europe and the West-Indies.

Also collects in Freight Money, manages the Transactions relating to the Accounts of Vessels and Cargoes, for both Masters and Owners.

And, at his Office, is also Money to be LET upon Interest, on approved Security, from £. 500 to £. 1000, and supplies Orders in Town, Country, or elsewhere abroad, with the utmost Dispatch.

Peters and Rapalje,

Have for Sale, between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip, opposite to where John Montanye kept his Store of Earthen Ware, and next Door to William Lupton's :

OLD Jamaica spirits, West-India and York distill'd rum, by the hoghead or 5 gallons ; choice Muscovado sugars by the hoghead or barrel ; loaf sugar—molasses, by the hoghead—new rice—tea—coffee chocolate—pepper—alspice—French indigo—Ware's and Graham's best Scotch snuff, by the bladder—a few casks of excellent good gun-powder—Liverpool salt, of the best quality, &c. &c.

87

IF Mr. PATRICK FOGERTY, (who was Clerk to a Merchant in Canada) will send a Direction to the Printer of this Paper, that a Letter may be convey'd to him, he will hear of something to his Advantage.

New-York, 1st December, 1767.

NEW-YORK : Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

J U S T P U B L I S H E D,
And sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, at the EXCHANGE, at 3s. 6d. per Dozen, or at 6d. single.

FREEMAN'S New-York
ALMANACK
For the Year 1768.

CONTAINING.

1. THE Author's Preface.
2. An Epistle to him from an Astrologer.
3. The Power of Gold, a Remark.
4. The Lottery Ticket, a Soliloquy.
5. The Rose, a Fable for Youth.
6. The Eclipses in the Year 1768.
7. Names and Characters of the 7 Planets, with their Stations and Periods.
8. The Aspects.
9. The 12 Signs, with an Account of the several Parts of the Body they are supposed to govern.
10. Explanation of the Characters, and Contents of the Almanack.
11. An Ephemeris, a Table of the Planets' Motions, with the Southing and Northing of the Moon.
12. Months, with the Calculations, viz. Days of the Month and Week, Remarkable Days.—Judgment of the Weather, by an Astrologer.—Moon's Place in the Signs—Hour and Minute of the Sun's Rising and Setting.—Hour of the Moon's Rising or Setting Southing, and High-Water, at New-York, Elizabeth-Town Point, New-London, and Tarpaulin Cove. Moon's Age, Quartering, Full and Change, Rising, Setting, Southing, and Conjunction of several Stars and Planets, intermixed with Proverbs or moral Sentences.
13. Verses over the Months ; Ode to Humanity ; January to July.—On Reignation and Contentment ; August to December.
14. Facing January.—Verses on New-Year and Winter.—How to save Charges in Fuel. Facing February, March, and April.—Remarks on the Professors of the Law.
15. Facing May.—A Fable for those that go to Law.
16. Facing May, June, July, August, and September.—Thoughts on several Subjects, being a Collection of moral Sentences.
17. Facing September.—The Old Bachelor, a moral Song.
18. Facing October and November.—Epigrams and Verses, viz. On a Watch N. B. This Almanack, one of the first publish'd this Year in these Parts, contains more in Quantity than any other Almanack publish'd in America, and is at least as useful and entertaining as any other. The Astronomical Calculations are made with the greatest Care and Accuracy, and our Readers are desir'd by their own Observations to judge of the Skill of the several Artists, particularly, by the Eclipse which is to happen on the 19th Day of January next, which our Author says will be a great Eclipse, and others hardly visible.
19. The Publisher of this Almanack, sensible of the Disadvantage a Stranger labours under, in a Work of this Sort, has increased the Bulk, on that Account, but as he doubts not on Tryal, it will be esteem'd according to its Worth, He intends to diminish its Size, in Proportion as it comes to be better known, tho' not so far but that he hopes it may always deserve to be esteem'd as one of the most useful and entertaining Almanacks in America.
20. The Purchasers of this Almanack are advised to be careful that it be not lost or destroyed ; for when the Almanack part is out of Date, the other Matters contain'd in it, (which are worth more than is given for the whole) will always be both useful and entertaining.
21. Likewise to be sold at the same Place, and Price,
DUTCH ALMANACKS,
For the YEAR 1768.
22. Pocket Almanacks, 6s. per Dozen.
23. AND SHEET ALMANACKS.
24. RED and white PORT, very excellent Red in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter-Casks, to be sold by CHARLES NICOLL, at the White-Hall.
25. 26.

T O B E S O L D,

THE Farm whereto
William Coventry now lives, at Clavarack, it contains between four and five Hundred Acres, adjoins Hudson's River ; has a considerable Quantity cleared, with a good new House and a large well built Barn.—For Conditions of Sale apply to PHILIP SCHUYLER, of Albany.

T O B E P U B L I C K,
PETER VIANEY,

Music, Fencing, and Dancing-Master ; WHO keeps a private and public school opposite to the Hon. John Watts's, at Mrs. Hayes's, near the Exchange, having heard that a report has been spread, that he asks two guineas a quarter, and two guineas entrance, for teaching young ladies and gentlemen to dance, finds it necessary to contradict publicly a report certainly publish'd to prevent him from getting scholars.—His demand was no more than one guinea a quarter and a guinea entrance, however at the desire of some gentlemen and ladies, he will for the future teach at a pistole a quarter, and a pistole entrance, and will wait on any ladies or gentlemen that choose to be taught, at their own houses.—He will teach French country dances, either at home or abroad.

A LL Persons indebted to Francis

Staple, of the City of New-York, Innholder, an insolvent Debtor, are requested to discharge their Accounts on or before the twenty-fifth Day of December next, to the Subscribers, Assignees appointed by the said Francis Staple, and the rest of his petitioning Creditors, (the said Francis Staple, and the Major Part of his said Creditors having complied with the Directions of the Acts of the Colony of New-York, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, in such Case made and provided) otherwise they will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, by Order of the said Assignees.

HENRY VANMAYLE, } Assignee.
ISAAC BRATT,

T O B E L E T,
And entered upon immediately, to the first Day of May next, on reasonable Terms ;

A VERY convenient Dwelling-House, three Stories high, having three Rooms on a Floor, with a good Cistern and Pump in the Yard, it is situated near the Royal Exchange.—For Particulars inquire of the Printer.

Notice is hereby given, that the Copartnership of Remsen and Van Alstyne,

Will expire on the first Day of May next : ALL Persons therefore whose

Debts have been or will become due, either on Bond, Note or Book, by the first Day of January next, are desired to make Payment, or give undoubted Security for the same by that Day, or they will be put in Suit.

They have now by them, a general Assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Saddlery, which will be sold for the Cash, at prime Cost.

A Drawing-School.

ANY young Gentleman inclined to learn the Principles of Design, so far as to be able to draw any Object and Shade them with Indian Ink or Water-Colours, which is both useful and ornamental, may be taught by JOHN DURAND, at any Time after four in the Afternoon, at his House in Broad-Street, near the City-Hall, for a reasonable Price.

Raisins, Currants, & fine Turkey Figs, Fresh imported in Capt. Tingley, from Bristol, to be sold, exceeding cheap, by the Cask, or small Quantity, by

EDWARD AGAR,

In Wall-Street, near the Old City-Hall, who has likewise, DRUGS, Medicines and Perfumery of all Sorts, as usual, fresh imported in the last Vessels from England, with a great Variety of patented Medicines, warranted genuine, and sold upon the most reasonable Terms, with large Allowance to those who buy to sell again.

T O B E S O L D,

By THOMAS DOUGHTY,

IN DOCK-STREET : CHOICE old Madeira Wine, Lisbon, Red Port, Teneriffe Wines by the Pipe, Quarter Cask, or Five Gallons ; also Jamaica Spirits, West-India Rum, Holland Geneva, Bohea, Shoufong and Hyson Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Lump, single, middling and double refined Loaf Sugar ; Muscovado Sugars, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Sweet Oil, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, Pepper, French Indigo, Scotch and Rappé Snuff, with sundry other Articles of Grocery.

M. PHILIPS,

Has just imported in the Ship New-York, Captain Lawrence, from London :

A Large Assortment of MILLENARY of the newest and gentlest Taste ; also a great Variety of new fancied Goods too tedious to mention, at her Store in Smith-Street.

T O B E S O L D, by

THOMAS DURHAM,

On the most reasonable Terms : CHOICE Teneriffe Wine, in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks.

N.B. Pipe Staves will be taken in Payment for a considerable Quantity of said Wine.

30cts

NEW-YORK : Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. I 302.

[SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1767.]

[Inserted by particular Desire.]
For the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE.
Letters from a FARMER in Pennsylvania to the
Inhabitants of the British Colonies.

LETTER II.

Beloved Countrymen,

HERE is another act of parliament, which seems to be as destructive to the liberty of these colonies, as that inserted in my last letter; that is, the act for granting the duties on paper and glais, &c. It appears to me to be unconstitutional: The parliament unquestionably possesses a legal authority to regulate the trade of Great-Britain and all its colonies. Such an authority is essential to the relation between a mother-country and its colonies, and necessary for the common good of all. He who considers these provinces, as states distinct from the British empire, has very slender notions of justice, or of their interests. We are but parts of a whole, and therefore there must exist a power somewhere, to preside, and preserve the connection in due order. This power is lodged in the parliament; and we are as much dependent on Great-Britain, as a perfectly free people can be on another.

I have looked over every statute relating to these colonies, from their first settlement to this time; and I find every one of them founded on this principle, till the Stamp-act administration. (a) All be-

(a) For the satisfaction of the reader, recitals from former acts of parliament relating to these colonies are added. By comparing these with the modern acts, he will perceive their great difference in expression and intention.

The 12th Charles II. chap. 18, which forms the foundation of the laws relating to our trade, by enacting that certain productions of the colonies shall be carried to England only, and that no goods shall be imported from the plantations but in ships belonging to England, Ireland, Wales, Berwick, or the Plantations, &c. begins thus, "For the increase of shipping and encouragement of the navigation of this nation, wherein under the good providence and protection of GOD, the wealth, safety and strength of this kingdom depends so much concerned, &c."

The 15th Charles II. chap. 7th, enforcing the same regulation, affirms these reasons for it: "In regard his Majesty's plantations beyond the seas are inhabited and peopled by his subjects of this kingdom of England; for the maintaining a greater correspondence and kindness between them, and keeping them in a firmer dependance upon it, and rendering them yet more beneficial and advantageous unto it in the further employment and increase of the English shipping and seamen, vent of English woolen and other manufactures and commodities, rendering the navigation to and from the same more safe and cheap, and making this kingdom a staple not only of the commodities of those plantations, but also of the commodities of other countries and places, for the supplying of them; and it being the usage of other nations to keep their plantations trade to themselves," &c.

The 25th Charles II. chap. 7th, made expressly "for the better securing the plantation trade," which imposes duties on certain commodities exported from one colony to another, mentions this last for imposing them, "Whereas by one act passed in the 12th year of your Majesty's reign, entitled, An act for the encouragement of shipping and navigation, and by several other laws passed since that time, it is permitted to ship, &c. sugars, tobacco, &c. of the growth, &c. of any of your Majesty's plantations in America, &c. from the places of their growth, &c. to any other of his Majesties plantations in those parts, &c. and that without paying of customs for the same, either at the lading or unlading of the said commodities, by means whereof the trade and navigation in those commodities, from one plantation to another, is greatly increased; and the inhabitants of divers of those colonies, not contenting themselves with being supplied with those commodities for their own use free from all customs (while the subjects of this your kingdom of England have paid great customs and impositions for what of them hath been spent here) but contrary to the express letter of the aforesaid laws, have brought into divers parts of Europe, great quantities thereof, and do also vend great quantities therof to the shipping of other nations, who bring them into divers parts of Europe, to the great hurt and diminution of your Majesty's customs, and of the trade and navigation of this your kingdom; for the prevention thereof," &c.

The 7th and 8th William III. chap. 22, entitled, "An act for preventing frauds, and regulating abuses in the plantation trade," recites, that "Notwithstanding divers acts, &c. great abuses are daily committed, to the prejudice of the English navigation, and the loss of great part of the plantation trade,

fore, are calculated to preserve or promote a mutually beneficial intercourse between the several constituent parts of the empire; and though many of them imposed duties on trade, yet those duties were always imposed with design to restrain the commerce of one part, that was injurious to another, and thus to promote the general welfare. The raising a revenue thereby was never intended. Thus, the king, by his judges in his courts of justice, imposes fines, which altogether amount to a considerable sum, and contribute to the support of government: But this is merely a consequence arising from restrictions, which only meant to keep peace and prevent confusion; and surely a man would argue very loosely, who should conclude from hence, that the king has a right to levy money in general upon his subjects. Never did the British parliament, till the period above-mentioned, think of imposing duties in America FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING A REVENUE. Mr. Grenville's sagacity first introduced this language, in the preamble to the fourth of George III. chap. 15th, which has these words,—"And whereas it is just and necessary, that A REVENUE BE RAISED IN YOUR MAJESTY'S SAID DOMINIONS IN AMERICA, for defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and securing the same: We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, THE COMMONS OF GREAT-BRITAIN, in parliament assembled, being desirous to make some provision, in the present session of parliament, TOWARDS RAISING THE SAID REVENUE IN AMERICA, have resolved to GIVE AND GRANT unto your Majesty the several rates and duties herein after mentioned," &c.

A few months after came the Stamp-act, which reciting this, proceeds in the same strange mode of expression, thus—"And whereas it is just and necessary, that provision be made FOR RAISING A FURTHER REVENUE WITHIN YOUR MAJESTY'S

to this kingdom, by the artifice and cunning of ill-disposed persons; FOR REMEDY WHEREOF, &c. And whereas in some of his Majesty's American plantations, a doubt or misconstruction has arisen upon the before-mentioned acts made in the 25th year of the reign of king Charles II. whereby certain duties are laid upon the commodities therein enumerated (which by law may be transported from one plantation to another, for the supplying of each others wants) as if the same were by the payment of those duties in one plantation, discharged from giving the securities intended by the aforesaid acts made in the 12th, 22d, and 23d years of the reign of king Charles II. and consequently be at liberty to go to any foreign market in Europe," &c.

The 6th Anne, chap. 37, reciting the "advancement of trade, &c. and encouragement of ships of war," &c. grants to the captors the property of all prizes carried into America, subject to such customs and duties, &c. as if the same had been first imported into any part of Great-Britain, and from thence exported, &c.

This was a gift to persons acting under commissions from the crown, and therefore it was reasonable that the terms prescribed should be complied with,—more especially as the payment of such duties was intended to give a preference to the productions of the British colonies over those of other colonies. However, being found inconvenient to the colonies, about four years afterwards, this act was, for that reason, so far repealed, that by another act "all PRIZE GOODS imported into any part of Great-Britain, from any of the plantations," were made liable "to such duties only in Great-Britain, as in case they had been of the growth and produce of the plantations," &c.

The 6th George II, chap. 13, which imposes duties on foreign rum, sugar and molasses, imported into the colonies, shews the reasons thus—"Whereas the welfare and prosperity of your Majesty's sugar colonies in America are of the greatest consequence and importance to the trade, navigation and strength of this kingdom; and whereas the planters of the said sugar colonies, have of late years fallen under such great discouragements, that they are unable to improve or carry on the sugar trade, upon an equal footing with the foreign sugar colonies, without some advantage and relief be given to them from Great-Britain; FOR REMEDY WHEREOF, AND FOR THE GOOD AND WELFARE OF YOUR MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS, &c.

The 29th George II. chap. 26, and the 1st George III. chap. 9th, which contains the 6th George II. chap. 13th, declare, "That the said act hath by experience been found useful and beneficial, &c.—[These are all the most considerable statutes relating to the commerce of the colonies; and it is thought to be utterly unnecessary to add any observations to these extracts, to prove that they were all intended solely as regulations of trade.]

DOMINIONS IN AMERICA towards defraying the said expences, we your, Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, THE COMMONS OF GREAT-BRITAIN, &c. GIVE AND GRANT," &c. as before.

The last act granting duties upon paper, &c. carefully pursues these modern precedents. The preamble is this: "Whereas it is expedient THAT A REVENUE SHOULD BE RAISED IN YOUR MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS IN AMERICA, for making a more certain and adequate provision for defraying the charge of administration of justice, and the support of civil government, in such provinces, where it shall be found necessary; and towards the further defraying the expences of defending, protecting and securing the said dominions, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the COMMONS OF GREAT-BRITAIN, &c. GIVE AND GRANT, &c. as before.

Here we may observe an authority expressly claimed to impose duties on these colonies, not for the regulation of trade; not for the reservation or promotion of a mutually beneficial intercourse between the several constituent parts of the empire, heretofore the sole objects of parliamentary institutions; but for the single purpose of levying money upon us.

This I call an innovation (b); and a most dangerous innovation. It may perhaps be objected, that Great-Britain has a right to lay what duties she pleases upon her exports (c), and it makes no difference to us whether they are paid here or there. To this I answer—These colonies require many things for their use, which the laws of Great-Britain prohibit them from getting any where but from her. Such are paper and glais.

That we may legally be bound to pay any general duties on these commodities, relative to the regulation of trade, is granted; but we being obliged by her laws to take them from Great-Britain, any special duties imposed on their exportation to us ONLY, with intention to raise a revenue from us ONLY, are as much taxes upon us as those imposed by the Stamp-act.

What is the difference in substance and right, whether the same sum is raised upon us by the rates mentioned in the Stamp-act, on the use of the paper, or by these duties on the importation of it? It is nothing but the edition of a former book, with a new title page.

Suppose the duties were made payable in Great-Britain?

It signifies nothing to us whether they are to be paid here or there. Had the Stamp-act directed, that all the paper should be landed at Florida, and the duties paid there before it was brought to the British colonies, would the act have raised less money upon us, or have been less destructive of our rights? By no means: For as we were under a necessity of using the paper, we should have been under a necessity of paying the duties. Thus, in the present case, a like necessity will subject us, if this act continues in force, to the payment of the duties now imposed.

WHY was the Stamp-act so pernicious to freedom? It did not enact that every man in the colonies should buy a certain quantity of paper—No! It only directed, that no instrument of writing should be valid in law, if not made on stamp paper, &c.

The makers of that act knew full well, that the confusions that would arise upon the disuse of writings would COMPEL the colonies to use the stamp paper, and therefore to pay the taxes imposed. For this reason the Stamp act was said to be a law that WOULD EXECUTE ITSELF. For the very same reason, the last act of parliament, if it is granted to have any force here, "will execute itself;" and will be attended with the very same consequences to American liberty.

(b) "It is worthy observation how quickly subsidies granted in forms usual and accustomable (though heavy) are borne; such a power hath use and custom; on the other side, what discontentment, and disturbances subsidies formed on new moulds do raise (SUCH AN INBRED HATRED NOVELTY DOTH HATCH) is evident by examples of former times." Lord Coke's 2 Institute, p. 33.

(c) Some people, whose minds seem incapable of uniting two ideas, think that Great-Britain has the same right to impose duties on the exports to these colonies, as on those to Spain and Portugal, &c.—Such Persons attend so much to the idea of exportation, that they entirely drop that of the connection between the mother-country and her colonies.

If Great-Britain had always claimed and exercised an authority to compel Spain and Portugal to import manufactures from her only, the cases would be parallel: But as she has never pretended to such a right, they are at liberty to get them where they please; and if they choose to take them from her, rather than from other nations, they voluntarily consent to pay the duties imposed on them.

Some persons perhaps may say, this act lays us under no necessity to pay the Duties imposed, because we may ourselves manufacture the articles on which they are laid—whereas by the Stamp-act no instrument of writing could be good, unless made on British paper, and that too stamp'd.

Such an objection amounts to no more than this; that the injury resulting to these colonies, from the total disuse of British paper and glass, will not be so afflicting as that which would have resulted from the total disuse of writing among them; for by that means even the Stamp-act might have been eluded. Why then was it universally detested by them as slavery itself? Because it presented to these devoted provinces nothing but a choice of calamities, each of which was unworthy of freemen to bear. But is no injury a violation of right but the greatest injury? If the eluding the payment of the duties imposed by the Stamp-act would have subjected us to a more dreadful inconvenience, than the eluding the payment of those imposed by the late act, does it therefore follow that the last is no violation of our rights, though it is calculated for the same purpose the other was, that is, to raise money upon us without our consent?

This would be making right to consist not in an exemption from injury, but from a certain degree of injury.

But the objectors may further say, that we shall sustain no injury at all by the disuse of British paper and glass. We might not, if we could make as much as we want. But can any man, acquainted with America, believe this possible? I am told there are but two or three glass houses on this continent, and but very few paper mills; and suppose more should be erected, a long course of years must elapse before they can be brought to perfection. This continent is a country of planters, farmers, and fishermen; not of manufacturers. The difficulty of establishing particular manufactures in such a country are almost insuperable. For one manufacture is connected with others in such a manner, that it may be said to be impossible to establish one or two without establishing several others. The experience of many nations may convince us of this truth.

Inexpressible therefore must be our distress in evading the late acts, by the disuse of British paper and glass. Nor will this be the extent of our misfortune, if we admit the legality of that act.

Great-Britain has prohibited the manufacturing iron and steel in these colonies; without any objection being made to her right of doing it. The like right she must have to prohibit any other manufacture among us. Thus she is possessed of an undisputed precedent on that point. This authority they will say is founded on the original intention of settling these colonies; that is, that she should manufacture for them, and that they should supply her with materials. The equity of this policy, she will also say, has been universally acknowledged by the colonies, who never have made the least objection to statutes for that purpose, and will further appear by the mutual benefits flowing from this usage, ever since the settlement of these colonies.

Our great advocate, Mr. Pitt, in his speeches on the debates concerning the repeal of the Stamp-act, acknowledged that Great-Britain could restrain our manufactures. His words are these—"This kingdom, as the supreme governing and legislative power, has always bound the colonies by her regulations and restrictions in trade, in navigation, in MANUFACTURES, in every thing, except that of taking their money out of their pockets WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT." Again, "We may bind their trade, CONFINE THEIR MANUFACTURES, and exercise every power whatsoever, except that of taking money out of their pockets WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT."

Here then let my countrymen rouse themselves, and behold the inevitable ruin hanging over their heads, if they once admit that Great-Britain may lay duties, on her exports to us, for the purpose of levying money on us only. She then will have nothing to do but to lay those duties on the articles which she prohibits us to manufacture, and the tragedy of American liberty is finished. We have been prohibited from procuring manufactures, in all cases, any where but from Great-Britain (excepting linens which we are permitted to import directly from Ireland :) We have been prohibited, in some cases, from manufacturing for ourselves; we are therefore exactly in the situation of a city besieged, which is surrounded by the works of the besiegers in every part but one. If that is closed up, no step can be taken but to surrender at discretion. If G. Britain can order us to come to her for the necessities we want, and can order us to pay what taxes she pleases, before we take them away, or when we have them here, we are as abject slaves as France and Poland can shew in wooden shoes, and with uncombed hair. (d)

Perhaps the nature of the necessities of the dependent states, caused by the policy of a governing

(d) The peasants of France wear wooden shoes; and the vassals of Poland are remarkable for matted hair, which never can be combed.

one, for her own benefit, may be elucidated by a fact mentioned in history. When the Carthaginians were possessed of the island of Sardinia, they made a decree, that the Sardinians should not get corn any other way than from the Carthaginians. Then by imposing any duties they would, they drained from the miserable Sardinians any sums they pleased; and whenever that oppressed people made the least movement to assert their liberty, their tyrants starved them to death or submission. This may be called the most perfect kind of political necessity.—

From what has been said, I think, this uncontrollable conclusion may be deduced—That when a ruling state obliges a dependent state to take certain commodities from her alone, it is implied in the nature of that obligation, and is essentially requisite (to give it the least degree of justice) and is inseparably united with it, in order to preserve any share of freedom to the dependent state—That these commodities should never be loaded with duties for the sole purpose of levying money on the dependent state.

The place of paying the duties, imposed by the late act, appears to me therefore to be totally immaterial. The single question is, whether the parliament can legally impose duties to be paid by the people of these colonies only, for the sole purpose of raising a revenue, on commodities which the obliges us to take from her alone? Or, in other words, whether the parliament can legally take money out of our pockets without our consent?

If they can, our boasted liberty is but

"Vox et præterea nihil." (e)

A FARMER.

(e) A sound and nothing else.

LONDON, September 10.

To the PRINTER.

BY the detail of the late conferences amongst the Great for composing a new Ministry, it is very observable, that they were rendered fruitless, not on account of any disagreement about measures proposed for the good of the kingdom, but on account of their difference in opinion about filling up the posts of the public, and placing their own particular friends therein. It does not appear by such detail that the least mention was made of any measures that were proper to be taken to redress the grievances of the nation, or to stem that odious torrent of corruption which hath vitiated the very vitals of our constitution: On the contrary, the chief disagreement amongst them was, who was the properst person to support such corrupt ministerial system, and to take the lead in a certain assembly. By which it is very evident that they held such conferences not about the interest of their King and Country, but their own. The people of England, therefore, are not at all concerned, that such conferences, wherein their good was not in the least considered, broke up fruitlessly and in confusion. The people want, and earnestly wish for, a Ministry that will make their good the principal object of their consideration, and restore their rotten constitution to some degree of sanity, and if they cannot obtain such a one, they care not, nor is it of any import to them, who comes into power, or who goes out.

Your's, &c. VOX POPULI.

Sept. 11. A letter from Rome, dated August 19, says, "The K. of Prussia seems to have commenced Antiquary in earnest. He has purchased upwards of thirty antique statues in this city; and is said to be still seeking after ancient marbles and bronzes of all kinds. He has ordered a bronze to be cast after the antique statue of Marcus Junius Brutus, that celebrated Republican, which was purchased by a Yorkshire Gentleman, not long ago, in Rome. The Court has received certain intelligence, that the Emperor designs to accompany his sister, the intended Queen of Naples, as far as Rome; and it is believed the Grand Duke of Tuscany will be of the party. The Queen is to be received at Villa Medici. They have declared, in the most express terms, that they will be incognito, and not receive visits or ceremonies of any sort. The Pope, however, it is said, will order all the diversions and entertainments to be given them, that Rome can afford.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina) November 10.
ADVICES from West-Florida of the 10th
A instant, inform, that Governor Browne, had issued Writs for calling a new Assembly, the Members were elected accordingly, and the Assembly prorogued, by Proclamation, to the 30th of November instant.

A small Party of Chickesaw Indians going to the Illinois, fell in with a hunting Party of French People, the Indians made a Man, a Woman, and two Children Prisoners, whom they carried to their Nation, and delivered them to Mr. Commissary Mackintosh. Three of the French Party made their Escape. Gen. Haldiman and Charles Stuart, Esq; Deputy-Superintendent, have ordered the Prisoners to be sent down to Pensacola. The Indians offered no Violence to them, only

told them, That the Ground they were upon was not French, and therefore they had nothing to do there. About the Beginning of Sept. the Creeks killed 10 Choctaws, four near Lake Pontchartrain, and six at the Village of Youanic, the nearest to Mobile; they lost only one Man. A Number of small Parties were gone out to Revenge the Loss, and a very large Body, commanded by the Red Captain, was almost ready to go on the same Errand: The Choctaws appear Sick of the War, and it is thought, a Pacification between them and the Creeks will soon take place.

Nov. 17. Wednesday last Ouconnostota or the Great Warrior, Attakullakulla or Little Carpenter, the Prince of Chote, Tiptoe of Kee-wee, and the Raven of Toogoloo, formerly of Nookafee, all principal Cherokee Headmen and Chiefs, arrived here, accompanied by Alexander Cameron, Esq; Commissary for that Nation, and Friday last they had an Audience of his Excellency the Governor at the State-House, being the first Opportunity they have had of waiting upon his Excellency since his Arrival in this Province; they were received at the State-House by the Detachment of the Royal Americans now here, the Artillery and Light Infantry Companies, under Arms, with whose Appearance they seemed greatly pleased; they sung the Peace Song, and danced the Eagle-Tail Dance in Honour of his Lordship.

Capt. Thomas Loveday, from London for this Port, in a large Ship of 1400 Barrels, called the Mary, ran ashore the 10th Instant, on Tucker's Island, near Edisto, and it is feared she will be lost.

Last Saturday arrived here the Ship Jenny, Capt. John Harrison, from New-York, in whom came Ralph Izard, Esq; and Lady, and some other Passengers.

Nov. 20. They write from West Florida of the 29th past, that the whole number of Choctaws that mustered to go out against the Creeks was upwards of 800, but they all returned without seeing the enemy except the Red Captain, one of our fastest friends in that nation; he with a party 42 men were set upon near the Cahaba river by the Creeks, who killed him, his son, and 24 others. The Choctaws blame a white man, a trader, for betraying them to the Creeks: Letters from the country of the Creeks say, that they were 100 in number, that they killed 30 out of 40 Choctaws, and brought one prisoner home, whom they burnt: they declare the Choctaws behaved with great bravery, for when they had fought till all their ammunition was expended, they rushed in among the thickest of their enemies, knocking them down with their tomahawks and the but-ends of their muskets. The Creeks own the loss of 12 men, among whom were Molton, another good friend of ours, his son, and the Oakfuskee king. The victors delivered the gorget, medal and commission of the Red Captain, who was a Great-Medal Chief, to Mr. Hewitt, a trader, in order to be transmitted to the commissary, or the superintendent who appointed him.

Nov. 23. Thursday last John Stenart, Esq superintendant of Indian affairs for the southern department of North-America, returned from the Southward—The Creek Indians who had their settlement at Oconib destroyed by a gang of villains lately, having received satisfaction from his Ex. governor Wright, no further ill consequences are likely to follow that outrage—And the apprehensions of the people who fled from their settlements on St. Mary's river, are so far removed, that they have returned to their habitations.

A snow from New-York for this port, one Henderson master, having been out more than six weeks, is supposed to have been lost in the storm of the 16th and 17th past.

A Gentleman in this Town has lately had sent to him a Spanish Potatoe, which Measures nineteen Inches in Length, the same in Diameter, and weight ten Pounds and a Half—It was raised in St. Stephen's Parish in this Province.

Dec. 1. By Advices from several Parts of the West-Indies, we are confirmed in the Accounts lately published of the French having prohibited all Trade with the English.

Yesterday Morning the Sloop Sally, Capt. Sherman, sailed for New-York, in whom went Ouconnostota, the Little-Carpenter, the Prince of Chote, Tiptoe of Kee-wee, and the Raven of Toogoloo, all Headmen and Chiefs of the Cherokee Indians, in order to settle a Peace with the several Northern Tribes of Indians.

Wants a Place,

As a Clerk to a Merchant, a young Man who has serv'd his Time with, and for two Years last past wrote for a Merchant in this City: Any Person wanting such a one may hear of him by inquiring of the Printer hereof.

99 2
Caspar Wistar,

Has for Sale at his Still near the Ship-Yards, and next Door below Mr. James Desbrosses;

A Large Quantity of old New-York Rum, which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms:—Inquire of said WISTAR, or JOHN THOMAS, and SAMUEL FRANKLIN.

New-York October 12, 1767.